Equal Rights

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Mme. Mary Laudner

President of the Union Feminine des Carrieres Liberales et Commerciales, Business and Professional Women's Group of Paris, France. Mme. Laudner was a guest at Alva Belmont House last summer when she visited Washington en route to the National Convention of Business and Professional Women at Richmond, Virginia.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House January 11, 1932, by Representative Louis Ludlow, Indiana.

Wake Up, Rose Macaulay!

WHEN a brilliant writer like Rose Macaulay makes such comments on women as appeared under her signature in *The Nation* recently, all self-respecting women protest vigorously. Rose Macaulay said:

"All we can say of men's ignorance is that some men are less ignorant than other men. And it must, I fear, be admitted that the bulk of women are, and have always been, even more ignorant than the bulk of men. Certainly far less well instructed, in the past, by their educators and by life; certainly also, I think, less intelligent. Some say that this will mend in time; others say no, that it never will quite mend, since women have the poorer brains. This is probably so. After all, women are physically less and frailer in every part and capacity, and it is not likely that the brain should be excepted. Let it be admitted that the female sex in humanity is the less tough and robust, mentally, nervously, and physically, the less fitted to endure strain and hardness, to create, to initiate, to organize, and to perform. The stupidity of such women as have received little learning is a heavy retarding weight on the world's progress. The stupidity and ignorance of most mothers: these are even greater than the stupidity and ignorance of most fathers, and this is to say a great deal."

From this it would seem that Rose Macaulay has a decided inferiority complex. She may feel this way about herself, but she has made it plain that she is not qualified to speak for other women.

While women have proved their ability, their intelligence and physical strength in countless ways, Rose Macaulay apparently has had her eyes closed and is living in the shadow of the eighteenth century.

Is Womanhood Dead?

THE American Federation of Labor is forever putting arguments for Equal Rights into our hands. A few years ago at Albany, New York, during a hearing on a bill to exempt waitresses from the provisions of the No-Night-Work Law, a representative of the A. F. of L. appeared and summed up the case for us. If waitresses were given equal industrial rights with waiters, he said, four thousand serving men would be walking the streets. In other words, the No-Night-Work Law for women only "protected" the women out of their jobs and gave the men the drop that they wanted on the coveted wages. Not exactly fair, but true and highly characteristic. The spokesmen of the A. F. of L., the salaried gentry who appear at hearings, not the rank and file necessarily, who may be misrepresented, want jobs for men, and they care little who pays the piper. Four thousand men walking the streets is too high a price for them to pay for justice; they can't afford it on their salaries.

That is why the A. F. of L. opposes the Equal Nationality Bill. Its spokesmen do not want the alien husbands of women citizens of the United States to come into the country on a non-quota basis. The husbands will be working men who must have jobs, and already in these times of depression the competition for jobs is too keen. That the provisions of the bill are just and merciful is beside the point; the representatives of the A. F. of L. cannot now find jobs enough for their dues paying members, and their dues paying members pay their representatives' salaries. Nothing else is important relatively, for even representatives of the A. F. of L. must eat.

So they drag in the illegitimate child, like the proverbial red herring, eighteen thousand of him, see the next page. Rather filthy, rather cruel, but again characteristic. Let the illegitimate child pay the piper; he's used to it. The A. F. of L. must have jobs for men.

It was estimated in 1928 in a Mothers' Pension survey that during the ten years following 45,000 illegitimate children would be born in the State of Pennsylvania. As many as there were Athenian citizens in Greece during the age of Pericles. It may not be nice to be an illegitimate child, a little hard, a little discouraging, and for the mother, too, but men will have their fling, according to the A. F. of L. philosophy.

Is womanhood dead that it can accept such standards? In the name of motherhood, in the name of the race itself, we, of the National Woman's Party, call upon woman, the life-giver, to arise and demand Justice, if not for herself, then for her children. Acceptance of the A. F. of L. philosophy is impossible.

Parisian Business Woman and Feminist

MUSICIAN, teacher, business executive, Feminist and the organizer and president of the first Business and Professional Woman's Club of Paris—such is the brilliant and many-sided personality of Mary Laudner.

Mme. Laudner visited this country last summer, representing the Paris Club at the Convention of Business and Professional Women in Richmond. She then attended the Vienna convention and upon her return to Paris welcomed a delegation of twenty-two business women from the United States.

Her keen interest in work for women, without regard to national boundaries, was expressed in a letter which she sent recently to Alva Belmont House, National Woman's Party headquarters in Washington. This letter said:

"I have often thought of my visit to Alva Belmont House, and my wish is to see our friendship, so nicely begun, grow more and more between us and our two countries, through the members of our associations, as well as the women's organizations throughout the world, thus working to spread real improvement, understanding and co-operation for universal good-will and peace."

Mme. Laudner was born in Calcutta of French parents. Her father, Amand Dollet, was the founder of an important importing business in India and from him and her paternal grandfather, his daughter inherited an aptitude for business, which later found expression in the development of a successful hotel venture and other business enterprises.

From her mother's side she inherited her exceptional talent for music. Charles de Gervain, her maternal grandfather, was a great violinist and possessed a rare Stradivarius violin, while her mother was an accomplished musician.

When she was 8 years old, Mme. Laudner was sent to Paris for her education. At the age of 16 she was graduated in music teaching, after having received the highest honors from the Paris Conservatoire.

She then started teaching classes in singing, harmony, and music. Her success in this field was given official recognition by the French Government after 10 years, when the Ministry of Fine Arts awarded her the "Palmes Academiques."

In 1903, she married Edouard Laudner, a teacher of elocution and dramatic art. They conducted a school together until 1916, when Laudner died.

During the war, Mme. Laudner worked in the military section of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. She then built up a successful residential hotel, beginning with a few paying guests in her home.

This enterprise was so successful, indeed, that in 1924 she was able to leave the hotel to the management of friends long enough to come to America with her daughter, Odette Laudner, who played the leading role in the Schubert production of "The Student Prince."

Mme. Laudner did not give up her career while in America with her daughter however, teaching classes in French diction instead.

Returning to France, she engaged in the real estate business for a time, having sold her hotel. But when the friend to whom she had sold "The Mixamar" married, she bought it back again and is still managing the hotel.

Notwithstanding her business activities, she still finds time for her music, for motoring, travel, and the theatre—and last, but not least, for her small grandchild, Sonia.

A. F. of L. Opposes Equal Nationality

THIRTY-FIVE naturalized American women, some of them carrying babies, appeared before a congressional committee on January 14 and demanded that the government grant their alien husbands entry to this country.

Many were sobbing as they told the House Immigration Committee how they had struggled and saved to make homes here and then waited patiently for the husbands that never came.

They were not alone in their efforts to reunite the family.

Representative Emanuel Celler (Democrat, New York), representatives of the National Woman's Party, National League of Women Voters and the Y. W. C. A. all appeared before the committee. They appealed for the passage of an amendment to the immigration law embodied in a measure by Representative Samuel Dickstein (Democrat, New York) permitting admittance of alien husbands of American citizens without quota restrictions—a right now enjoyed by alien wives of American men.

In the hot and crowded committee room Isabel Mark, a New York factory worker, appealed for admittance of her husband, a Roumanian. She told of her struggle to save enough money to send for him and how consular officials refused to grant him a visa because they considered him a public charge, although they had been informed she had saved over $1,500 and was making a salary sufficient to support him.

"What chance have I or any of these women around me for happiness if we have to wait?" she asked in hardly understandable English. "Am I not a decent, law-abiding citizen?"

Sarah Rosenberg, of New York, said her Polish husband was refused admittance on the same grounds. She produced a bank book showing savings of $2,750 which she earned in a New York factory.

Ruth Zilberblatt, also of New York, testified she had sent her husband $1,000 and had deposited more than $2,400 in the bank, but that officials refused to grant a visa.

The State Department's chief visa officer, A. Dana Hodgdon, appeared on behalf of the department. He said the Government was construing the "public charge" provision strictly, but that worthy cases were given fair consideration to see if they warrented entry on a nonquota basis.

In connection with the Equal Nationality Bill (H. R. 5489), sponsored by the National Woman's Party, a hearing on which was held on January 7 before the Home Committee on Immigration and Nationalization. The American Federation of Labor sent Representative Dickstein the following letter for insertion in the Record:

January 7, 1932.

Honorable Samuel Dickstein,
Chairman, House Committee on Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I was unable to present the views of the American Federation of Labor on H. R. 5489 at the hearing today as the time was limited so I wish to present them herein and request that you lay them before your committee and incorporate this communication in the printed record of the hearing.

We are opposed to the entire bill and respectfully submit the following reasons therefore:

> Under the first section of the bill all children, illegitimate as well as legitimate, will become citizens if either the father or mother was an American citizen at the time of the birth of the child and if the father or mother had resided in the United States previous to the birth of such child.
>
> At times large numbers of our

military forces are stationed abroad, in territory not under the jurisdiction of the United States, we now have or have had such forces in Panama, Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, China, Haiti, Santo Domingo, France,, Belgium, Germany, England and other countries while on the Canal Zone we maintained thousands of soldiers and sailors and they pass freely, just across the streets, into the Republic of Panama.

History tells us whenever soldiers, foreign to a country are stationed therein, upon their withdrawal large numbers of illegitimate children are left behind—for example the number of children left behind by our troops after their stop in the Philippines is officially set at approximately 18,000.

These children who were left in the Philippines would not come under this bill as they were born in territory under the jurisdiction of the United States but we believe that any such children left by our troops in countries mentioned above *not* under the jurisdiction of the United States, would come under the bill.

If the bill became a law it would open up a "slimy mess" which would cause plenty of grief and difficulty, not only for officials administering it but all others concerned. If the bill became law and such children became citizens and came into this country, they could bring their minor children and their mothers and fathers, if the latter came within the quota and if your bill No. 5308 becomes law bring them *outside the quota.*

The proponent of this bill — the National Woman's Party — is an organization whose principle objective is evidently equality of every kind between the sexes.

The organization is not made up of working women and its objective is opposed by working women who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The objective of the National Woman's Party, if accomplished, would repeal every protective law that has been enacted by the Federal and State governments for the protection of women.

The enactment of the bill under consideration would repeal some parts of the present immigration and naturalization laws which favor the fair sex and would also furnish the National Woman's Party with a lever to pry open other laws protecting women and aid in their repeal.

Dr. Scott who was presented by the National Woman's Party to testify in support of their bill, stated that under present law an American woman who married an alien could immediately relinquish her citizenship and that citizenship was a thing so precious that the law should be repealed to protect her in the emotional state in which she might be for a time after marriage.

He also stated that he could not conceive of any circumstance under which an American man would relinquish his citizenship.

These statements were to me an admission that women need protective laws not necesary for men.
We again register our disapproval of the bill.

Respectfully yours,
W. C. Hushing,
Legislative Representative,
American Federation of Labor.

Strange to say when the Nationality bill was introduced by Mr. Cable at the last session of Congress, Mr. Hushing appeared for the Federation of Labor and stated it had no objection to the bill, and it had exactly the same provisions as the present bill concerning legitimate and illegitimate children. The anti-feminist stand of the Federation is clearly shown in this letter. The organization which wishes to place the burden of the illegitimate child exclusively upon "the fair sex" also wishes to "protect" women out of their jobs by welfare legislation for women only. For such an organization to pretend to represent women is nothing short of ridiculous.

Mrs. Cousins Makes Plea for Equality

THERE is no excuse or reason for discharging women employes to make places for men, Margaret E. Cousins, leader of the international Feminist movement, told members of the Schoolwomen's Club of Newark, New Jersey, at a dinner meeting in Hahne's restaurant on January 7.

Scoring the discrimination shown against women in the present depression, Mrs. Cousins, who is a member of the International Advisory Committee of the National Woman's Party, said that women should have Equal Rights in work, therefore in compensation.

"'Women first' was formerly a slogan used with courteous intent. Now it is being used to throw them out of jobs," she claimed. "And it is worse to take jobs from women than from men, especially among the poorer classes, because it leaves them but one alternative, that of selling themselves."

Mrs. Cousins, who for sixteen years has worked for Equal Rights for women in India, told the teachers, more than 500 of whom were present, of the advancement made in the movement there and in European nations.

She praised the economic status of the American woman, as compared to that in other countries, and commended the leadership taken by the United States in securing equal nationality rights for women.

Mrs. Cousins averred that the equality of women would be more secure with the adoption of the proposed national amendment which the National Woman's Party is sponsoring, providing that "men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction," adding that in her opinion Equal Rights, without reservations, were women's as well as men's by virtue of the fact alone that they are equal as human beings.

The dinner was the monthly meeting of the teachers' organization. Dr. Jennie A. Giehl, president, introduced the speaker and Miss Helen Winberg, soprano soloist.

For the National Woman's Party, which has had the privilege of hearing Margaret E. Cousins repeat at Alva Belmont House and elsewhere the inspired and dramatic story of her work for international Feminism, the following tribute to her from the *Baluchistan Gazette,* in Quetta, has especial interest:

"In these columns we have, on more than one occasion, referred to the awakening during recent years among Indian women. Now if, there is any one single person to whom this awakening is due, it is Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins. She has worked silently and steadily for nearly two decades for the women's cause in this country. Her crowning achievement has been the All-Asian Women's Conference, which was held with such singular success in Lahore in January last. The social and educational consciousness of Indian women has been roused by her, though through the women's associations of which she has been the founder.

"Mrs. Cousins rightly deserves, therefore, to be called a friend of India. She is in the United States of America with a view to acquiring an acquaintance with the methods of women's work in that go-ahead part of the globe and eventually to press her knowledge into the service of her adopted motherland, India. It is persons like Mrs. Cousins who are among the builders of the bridge between the east and the west."

Mrs. Cousins will be the principal speaker at the regular monthly dinner meeting of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party to be held at the Hotel Stafford, Baltimore, on Tuesday, February 9. Her topic will be, "The Union of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres Through Womanhood."

Reservations should be made with Florence Elizabeth Kennard, 1701 Linden Avenue, Baltimore (phone, Madison 2745-W). The price of the dinner is 75 cents each. Mrs. Louis K. Gutman will be the presiding officer.

A Judge on Women Jurors

LITTLE difference in the reactions of men and women jurors is seen by Judge Harry S. McDevitt, presiding judge of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 in Philadelphia, although he admits that he was skeptical when women first served as jurors.

The following interesting discussion of women as jurors is an interview with Judge McDevitt conducted by Irma Benjamin of the *Public Ledger* and printed in that paper on January 3:

"I see little difference in the reactions of men and women jurors," said His Honor informally, behind the scenes. "In cases where dollars and cents are involved they are about on a par. In criminal cases, where violence enters into the crime, the women are more inclined to convict than the men. There are about 20 per cent. women jurors on civil cases and 10 per cent. in the criminal courts.

"Some years ago, when women first served as jurors, I was skeptical, but, as in all other things, they seem to have fallen in line. If there is a palpable and noticeable difference from my vantage point of observation, it is in the seriousness with which the women take their jobs. Men serve as a matter of course, have a take-it-for-granted attitude and are often listless and apparently disinterested. Women take their jury duty really as a duty, and go at it accordingly. They listen attentively and apparently interestedly, and, I am told, hold out tenaciously for their verdicts. Of course, with the percentage of men to women in most juries, sometimes one woman to eleven men, a woman will yield her point because she feels there may be something radically wrong with her judgment.

"Since you have so much faith in the feminine viewpoint and attitude, why not give more of them a chance on the jury?

"Because," answered His Honor with alacrity, "the names are selected from the assessors' list, and of course, there the choice of men is greater. The juries are selected by the judges. There will be 28,000 chosen for the year of 1932. The jury panel which is filled December 1 for twelve months, whatever percentage of the voting population that covers, I try to distribute over the different wards."

"What is your method of selectivity?"

"I try to pick a juror from his or her occupation and judge his intelligence accordingly. A higher type from an intellectual standpoint may not be a bit better, if as good, morally. In selecting women, as a rule, I pick those who have a business title rather than that of housewife. I feel that a worldly woman is much better qualified.

"It is interesting to note the reactions (as well as we can by observations during or inquiry after a case is settled) as a reflection of a woman's occupation. For instance, in civil cases (where women usually serve) I note definite reflections of judgment through occupation. For instance, some girl who worked in a bank, handling money all day, wouldn't get excited over the theft of $1,000.

"That doesn't look like such a fortune to her, but to the housewife it may be a life's savings and that juror would impose a terrific sentence. Similarly, the woman who takes her regular beating from her husband as a matter of course registers no great horror at an assault and battery case, while the Germantown lady, who has taken equally for granted her husband's protectorship, has a fit over the case. So you see, try as we will, it is hard to definitely discriminate," continued the judge.

"What of the woman in the Criminal Courts? Is she willing to serve on a murder case, and serving, is she hard-boiled in her judgments, or is she swayed by her emotions?"

"For the most part women are not called upon to serve on murder cases, because of the lack of accommodations as yet for overnight jury sessions. I find, however, that women are perfectly willing to serve on a murder jury and are more relentless than men. A few years ago a woman on a murder jury sent the defendant, a woman, to the chair. Later the sentence was commuted."

"What, then, is the best method of deciding upon your jury?"

"Frankly," was the prompt and surprising reply, "a hit-or-miss method is the best. I always try to avoid people in any scientific and professional walk of life, because they pass upon the law instead of the facts, and that's not their job."

"Are most women willing to serve?"

"Yes, they either do it from the standpoint of serious duty or as a novelty stunt."

Women of Mexico

Address of Margarita Robles de Mendoza, Representative of Mexico on the Inter-American Commission of Women, Delivered at the International Round Table Dinner Held at Alva Belmont House, Wednesday, January 20, 1932.

IN telling you about the Feminist movement in Mexico, I shall try only to explain several local happenings in that spot of the world called Mexico, as all men and women are alike and customs differ only a little owing to climatic or anthropological conditions, but as human beings our problems are the same all over the world and women, especially, have no race. We are only women. What concerns the Greek or German woman concerns also the North American, Mexican, or Chilean woman.

If we bring to mind past history we find in 1532 Cornelius Agrippa stating that the natural privileges of women were restricted by man-made laws (whose tyranny usurps against God and nature) until the customs and our education deprived us of almost all our privileges as *mates of men,* for which purpose we were aimed to be created.

In Mexico, Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz (1651-93) known as the tenth muse, the first Feminist, had to hide in a convent to be able to whip the injustice of men. She wrote:

"Weak men who without reason aim
To load poor women with abuse,
Not seeing that yourselves produce
The very evils that you blame.

"You against her firm resistance strive,
And having struck her judgment mute,
Soon to her levity impute,
What from your labour you drive. . . .

"How rare a fool must he appear,
Whose folly mounts to such a pass,
That first he breathes upon the glass,
Then grieves because it is not clear. . . ."

But in spite of the struggles of some advanced women, the influence of the "Golden Age" was so strong that our women by its miracle became only chattels. And its result was that gradually it killed in them their energy and courage and they were considered mere useless and weak beings. In the late part of the last century Salvador Diaz Miron wrote a famous poem:

"You must be convinced my dear one that you have come to this world of tears as a sweet and tender dove for the nest, and I as a fierce lion for the combat. . . ."

Even as a symbol this figure is absurd. To put into the same cage a lion and a dove, the result had to be tragic, as the carniverous instincts of the lion finally had to devour the dove.

It is not strange that at this time our women wrote only sad and hopeless poetry — as Laura Mendez de Cuenca writes in her poem, "Winter":

"For the soul that mourns its griefs there is no light, no spring, no flowers. . . ."

Our social revolution started in 1910, began to show a new horizon to the women of Mexico. Forced by the necessity of their peril in the small towns they had to come to the big cities where they found more protection and had to face the economic problems of supporting themselves. In many cases their fathers or brothers had been killed on the battlefields and they had to support their families. Uneducated as they were, the struggle was very unequal and so they had to go to the schools, colleges, and universities for a better education which would enable them to earn more money. It was a fact with these women, what Tennyson said:

"She knows but matters of the house,
And he, he knows thousands of things."

And my countrywomen had to work very hard to know as many things as men and to go arm in arm with them to share the positions in the banks, public buildings, factories, etc.

The horrid World War at the same time taught its lesson to the European and North American women. They found themselves with the responsibility of taking the places of the men who were fighting. They also were positively convinced that they could do something else than cooking, mending and washing.

If we have to admit that bad things happen for the best we may as well say that the war helped the Feminist movement of the world, and naturally, the women of Mexico.

It is not a matter of asking if the woman must be at home or at the factory or in the office, because they are already there, and are not willing to leave their posts after they know that they can do the work successfully. This question is as foolish as if we tried to stop the Niagara Falls. The only thing that we can do now is to find the way to have better results from their efforts, and just laws for the sake of their work and conditions of living. As we have found the way of using in industry the Falls.

We have in Mexico thousands and thousands of women engaged in factories, offices, and professions; hundreds and hundreds every year receive degrees from the technical schools and universities, and, of course, with the education, the ambition for political rights have come to them.

Three years ago I made inquiry among our most prominent politicians, lawyers, and of other professional men about the vote for our women and all of them agree, our president included, that in our constitution there is nothing to prevent women from voting, only, as you know in the Spanish language the masculine rules, and when they speak of citizens they include women and men, naturally, but owing to the rule of the language, they use the masculine form. When our original constitution was written in 1857, of course our legislators did not have in mind the women, for in those days they never thought that they might some day have a better education and more ambition.

Our problem is not a problem of words written in our constitution, but a problem of education. The first American book that I read was "Little Women," and it seemed amusing to me to find there characters exactly similar to many living persons in my own country. Therefore, I can assure that we are only a little behind you—you started the journey before, and you have gone farther. But we are following you, and finally the women of this country and the women of mine will reach the goal together.

And the best proof for my words is the fact that I have the honor of being among you tonight because I had come to Washington to help in the work of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which is preparing the legal work that is going to be presented at the Seventh International Convention next December at Montivideo, Uruguay.

The fact that Mexico has a representative in this Commission, which is, as you know, a juridical body studying the legal status of the women of the continent, shows clearly that our Government is willing to help us in our advancement, as the resolution of the Sixth International Convention which created this commission expressly reads:

"For the purpose of securing in due course, and by means of the development of adequate capacities to assume the consequent responsibilities the same civil and political rights for women that are today enjoyed by men."

The Coming of the Amazons: A Review

By Edith E. Spaeth

SOMEONE is always taking the joy out of life. Now, according to Mr. Owen Johnson, it is to be Woman, aided and abetted by Science. Toward the end of the Twenty-second Century of our era, if Mr. Johnson's prophecy is correct—scientific mastery of the forces of nature applied rigorously and unswervingly by the fair sex, who will by then be in complete control of the universe, is going to give us a super-civilization, safe and sane, warless and aseptic—and without laughter as without tears.

Mr. Johnson's "Coming of the Amazons," Longmans, Green & Co., is described by the author as "a satiric speculation on the scientific future of civilization." We learn with some relief at the end of the book that the hero's experiences are but the dream of a maniac—the story unfolds so simply and naturally and with such a wealth of convincing detail that it all seems very real. John Bogardus, 35, a New Yorker, is harassed by a mother- in-law and a sister-in-law of the militant, tub-thumping, Feminist type. He hears a great deal about the sex war caused by man-made marriage, of the necessity for women taking over the control of the world, of Freud and Jung, population control, eugenics, etc. A scientific friend shows him a strange device, a super-frigidaire in which life can be prolonged at reduced temperature over a period of years. Bogardus becomes the victim of experimentation in the frigidaire—he enters it in 1929 and awakens in 2181, having been kept on ice, so to speak, through the intervening years. He is accidentally discovered in the course of excavations undertaken by the feminine authorities of 2181 and is tenderly and skillfully brought back to consciousness and normal temperature by a bevy of enormously tall, youthful, blond and beautiful ladies, among them one Aquilla, who discovered him and who becomes his protectress and instructress in the new civilization.

At first it appears to Bogardus that the millenium has arrived. He awakens in a Utopia such as H. G. Wells loves to describe. Time and space, weather and temperature, have become the mere playthings of applied science. Our hero and his seven-foot Amazonian captress float off from the aerial hospital of his resuscitation in an "aeromat," an aero-automobile, that flits and alights like a bird, and is driven at incredible speed and with perfect safety by a "machinot," who is evidently a "robot," perfected in a perfect world.

Bogardus learns that New York has been repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt on the ruins, resulting in an elevation of 150 feet above sea level. The "New York mesa," moreover, in 2181, is a place of villas and parks, the population reduced to and held at a sensible 50,000. Aquilla conducts Bogardus to her Georgian-Graeca-Roman villa, set in an English park, and we observe him shed his old-fashioned prudery with his garments—he has been robed in the Graecian draperies that are now the mode—and step with the lady into a bath of super-luxury—perfumed, the waters charged with soothing electric currents and the warm air filled with charming strains of mingled color and music. With Bogardus we are shocked to learn that the beautiful Aquilla is seventy-nine and quite bald beneath

her curly flaxen wig, but we are reassured by the news that the secret of eternal youth is now an old story for all practical purposes—the upper age limit has become 170 and is expected to reach several centuries with a bit more research—and we are forced to be content with the explanation that women have simply sacrificed their hair to their brains. We join with Bogardus' pleased bewilderment at the transparent glass walls of the house through which light as well as heat is radiated; at his meal of culinary masterpieces that have been kept hermetically sealed at the right temperature for serving for fifty years or more; at the automatcity of everything; at the peace and serenity, beauty and orderliness of the new civilization. It is all what the Germans call "so praktisch." Doors open at the wave of a hand; tables disappear through the floor and reappear with appetizing meals; servants are either machinots or are simply hypnotized each morning in order that no mistakes shall be made. Does Bogardus desire an evening's distraction at the opera? By pressing the right buttons a remarkable performance of Tristan comes to him, so compelling that he falls head-over-heels in love with the Isolde. She happens to be in Chicago, but he lunches with her, side by side, nevertheless, in an intimacy that only just misses actuality—they can do everything except touch each other.

Some things appear a trifle odd. The Amazons never laugh and are very worried by Bogardus' strange appearance when his sense of humor is aroused. There are no men anywhere and the terms masculine and feminine have transposed meanings. But Aquilla's exposition of world history for the intervening years is logical and most interesting. Man-made civilization blew up at last in a tremendous and devasting war that all but depopulated the entire universe. Women were galvanized into taking over control—men have been disenfranchised now for 150 years and are described as quite content and happy with their present status. Population control has become a stern reality and with it the control of the sexes. The world has been reorganized on the basis of 100 acres to a woman and one man to 25 women. Disease, poverty, war, marriage, home life, love and laughter have disappeared from the globe and in their place reign peace and plenty, central universal control, eugenics, education and machinery. There are few laws and no lawyers. The penalty for law infringement is the "frigidarioum," the device out of which Bogardus has come—law breakers are passed on to a new century, much as our present war debts are being passed along to future generations.

Bogardus, the individual, however, proves a difficult problem for the Amazons. It appears that he is the earliest speciment of man that they have ever seen. They don't breed men like him any more, they admit, and his unusual maleness excites in them emotions that they find very disturbing, unusual and inexplicable. He suffers both embarrassment and apprehension from Aquilla, who is furiously jealous. After some little time, Bogardus gets a look at the men of the twenty-second century and his spirits drop badly. Man's nature has not changed, the Amazons sadly admit, in a mere 250 years. Man is now kept in his place—the club. It is a woman's world but men have all that they desire. They have committee government in their clubs. Lawyers still persist there. They dance and play games, indeed, a special caste of athletes is bred for the purpose and they play with such fury that the casualties outnumber the players. The men are reduced in stature; they wear long hair and bright colored robes; and they show a truly maidenly coyness when paraded before their future mates. This latter exhibition so revolts Bogardus that he takes a great risk—he joins the minority group in favor of votes for men and attempts to start a revolt of the Lysistratus sort among his sadly emasculated sex.

The plot here becomes complicated by a great many interesting and diverting discussions about all sorts of social problems between Bogardus and the central executive committee of Amazon. His denunciation of the Amazonian civilization and its defense by the women is most entertaining. The end comes with a crash and an awakening of the hero, whereupon he recognizes his Amazonian foes among the women of his household and flees from home. To give more than this outline would be to spoil the story for the reader. It is a fascinating book, combining sound sense and nonsense in a most charming manner. The ruthless, humorless efficiency of the Amazons is truly wonderful. Many truths are enunciated in the midst of the farce and the book is well worth study, especially by women who are seriously interested in problems of politics and social welfare and who have not, like the unfortunate Amazons, lost their sense of humor.

Feminist Notes

An Iowain First

MRS. J. E. HOOPES, 70 years old, of Muscatine County, Iowa, has been selected as one of Iowa's ten "master farmers," and is the first woman to win that award in Iowa.

Mrs. Hoopes operates a 125-acre truck farm.

M. E. Women Slowly Win Equality

AS evidence of the slow but steady winning by women of the Methodist Church of equality with their masculine co-workers, there were women delegates attending the recent Ecumencial World Conference for the first time in the 60 years of holding such meetings.

True, there were only 26 women as against 550 men with full delegates' powers, but the 26 came from twenty-three branches of Methodism and represented about 60 per cent. of the total membership of the church.

Another victory is the placing of Methodist women in the pulpit as ordained preachers in far eastern Korea, but this, according to the women of the church, is only the initial skirmish.

Women Workers of India

WOMEN in India apparently contribute more than their share to the national production of wealth in that country, according to figures of the Census of 1921 recently quoted in the *International Labor Review.*

The *Review's* figures follow:

"Of the 146 million people gainfully employed in India, 31 per cent. are women, a large proportion when compared with the 29 per cent. in Italy, 30 in England and Wales, 35 in Germany, and 22.1 in the United States.

"By far the largest number of women workers are employed on plantations. In 1921, 47 per cent. of the workers on tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona, and indigo plantations were women. Mining also employs a considerable number of women.

"The period from 1892 to 1928 showed an increase of 480 per cent. among women factory workers as compared with 378 per cent. for men and 170 per cent. for children.

"Two reasons for the proportionately larger increase in the number of opportunities to women in factories are that increasing transportation facilities have opened up greater opportunities, and that gradual amelioration of working conditions has attracted more women to factories."

Mrs. Caraway Elected

HATTIE W. CARAWAY became the first woman ever elected to the Senate on January 13 by a vote of approximately ten to one over the combined votes of her two opponents, both men.

Mrs. Caraway, serving in the Senate prior to the special election under a temporary appointment of Governor Harvey Parnell of Arkansas, remained in Washington and made no campaign. Her election was considered so certain, following

her nomination as Democratic candidate to fill her husband's unexpired term which will end on March 4, 1933, that many voters did not use their franchise and a few counties failed to take part in the special election.

Returns from more than two-thirds of the counties gave Mrs. Caraway 14,121 votes against 436 for Sam D. Carson and 925 for Rex R. Floyd, both running as "Independents."

According to press reports, the election was largely a woman's affair. Women served without pay as election officials in almost all counties because depleted finances threatened otherwise to prevent an election and they also probably turned in more votes than did the men, Arkansas officials said.

Although she has made no definite announcement, Mrs. Caraway's friends do not expect her to run for a complete term after March, 1933.

In the Senate, she is a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Forestry, Enrolled Bills, and Library. Her husband, Senator Thaddeus Caraway, served on Agriculture and Forestry during the Seventy-first Congress.

Equal Rights for Husbands

REPRESENTATIVE DICKSTEIN of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, introduced on December 15 a bill to exempt from the quota the alien husbands of citizens of the United States.

At the present time a man citizen of the United States may bring his alien spouse into the United States regardless of the quota. On the other hand, a woman citizen may not bring in her alien spouse as a non-quota immigrant unless the marriage occurred before June 1, 1928.

Thus Representative Dickstein's bill, known as H. R. 5869, will equalize the rights of American men and women as to bringing in an alien spouse under the immigration laws.

Rural Women Workers

OF the working women in one rural county of Rhode Island whose records are complete, 71.4 per cent. reported that they were working for pay because they needed the money, according to a survey being undertaken in the county by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Rhode Island State College.

Portions of the survey's preliminary findings follow:

"Since Rhode Island is an industrial State, it is natural that approximately one-half of the wage-earning home-makers work in the mills. The next largest group is that in laundering and cleaning. Accommodation of tourists, taking of boarders, running of tea rooms or wayside stands, and acting as waitresses, chambermaids, or general houseworkers, are occupations well represented.

"A complete list of the different ways in which the group of women is earning money would show more than sixty different activities — from dealing in real estate to renting boats and selling fishing bait.

"A per capita average wage of $16.16 a week was received by the 288 women who gave a statement of their earnings.

"With striking frequency cases were found in which during the business depression the woman's earnings have been the only cash income of the family for weeks or months at a time. Although the acuteness of the labor situation affected the married woman worker to some extent, for the most part her work continued; 67 per cent. were little, if any, affected by the present business depression."

Snow Observer

AN 80-year-old woman, Jennie Sawyer, who for years has recorded the depth of snow at the Adams ranger station in the Nez Perce National Forest south of Grangeville, Idaho, reports that she is still on the job.

A pioneer of gold rush days in the counry around Elk City and Florence, now peopled only by memories of boom days, Mrs. Sawyer steadfastly refuses to leave her beloved hills and go to live with relatives in the cities, permitting them only to see that she has ample supplies of food and fuel.

Throughout the winter Mrs. Sawyer lives alone in the woods and on the first and fifteenth of each month turns in her snow reports.

News from the Field

Equality to Be Considered

EQUALITY of women is to be one of the topics in the agenda of the Seventh International Conference of American States, the governing board of the Pan-American Union decided at its recent meeting, and has so announced.

In a letter to Doris Stevens, in her capacity of chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, L. S. Rowe, director general of the union, states the topic as follows:

"Consideration of the report of the Inter-American Commission of Women on the political and civil equality of women."

Feminist Baby

A DAUGHTER, Cornelia Jane Herbert Little, was born to Ruby A. Black and Herbert Little on January 2 in George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C. The baby weighed six pounds, eleven ounces.

Miss Black is managing editor of Equal Rights, and has her own Washington News Bureau as correspondent for thirteen daily papers in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Maine, and New York. She has long been active in Equal Rights work, being the first married woman winning the right to take out a passport in her own name.

Miss Black and the baby are now at home at 211½ Prince street, Alexandria, Virginia. Both are well.

Order Immediately

A NEW four-page leaflet, "Facts About Wage-Earning Women," is now ready and may be ordered from the literature chairman, National Woman's Party, Washington, D. C. Prices are as follows: 10 copies for 5 cents, 100 copies for 75 cents, 1,000 copies for $5.20.

Tea at Alva Belmont House

PERCY MacKAYE, poet and author of the "Masque of Wakefield," and Marie Moore Forrest, director of pageantry and play for the District of Columbia Bi-Centennial Commission, were the guests of honor at Alva Belmont House, the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, at tea on Sunday afternoon, January 24.

The Young Women's Council was hostess for this reception.

Mr. MacKaye is the brother of Hazel MacKaye, one of the pageant directors of the National Woman's Party, who was associated with Mrs. Forrest in the preparation of the gigantic demonstration that the suffragists held in Washington, March 3, 1913, when a pageant on the Treasury steps and a procession on Pennsylvania avenue revived the demand for the National Suffrage Amendment.

Mrs. Forrest was again associated with Hazel MacKaye in the production of Miss MacKaye's pageant of Susan B. Anthony at Convention Hall in 1915.

Both Mrs. Forrest and Mr. MacKaye spoke at the meeting following the reception.

MARGARET E. COUSINS
OF MADRAS, INDIA
will speak on
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